

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Whole No. 315

WHY PHYSICIANS SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS

From the profit point of view the profession is overcrowded from the point of view of actual needs there are not half enough doctors.

Three cheers for the soldier
Even a miserable military system
can make the manhood out of them.
It is all a part of the general trend
The Emperor of Germany
is a little deep because of the spread
of gold among the soldiers.
That when it comes to a show
his men will not obey his orders to
their fellow citizens are to be the

WHAT BAER SAID:

I beg of you not to be discouraged. The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for—not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God, in his infinite wisdom, has given the control of the property interests of the country and upon the **SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT** of which so much depends.—President Baer of the Reading Railroad.

Next week the Union Secretaries' Fund! Frank Thompson Milwaukee

SECRETARY'S FUND.	
Previously reported	107.45
Y. Z., Milwaukee	3.25
Post Meter, Milwaukee	1.00

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At just the moment when Dave Rose returns out to use the time the city council has set aside for the mayor's governor, he gives the people an illustration of his mismanagement of city affairs by attempting to divert another hundred thousand from the water fund to make up the city shortage. And the point is

Thos J. Bagley

Social Democratic Herald.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1902.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.
 The first step in the revolution of the working class is to raise the proletariat to the position of democracy.—Karl Marx.
WHY TRADE UNIONS ARE NEEDED.
 The contention of the Socialists that the rate of wages is kept above the mere living point by trade unionism, is borne out by some figures just given out by United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, and published elsewhere in this issue. Under what has been called the "iron law of wages," labor is subject to the competition of the surplus of workers for the more or less limited number of opportunities to work afforded under the capitalist system. In Wisconsin, for instance, the census figures show that there are an average of 142,076 chances of employment for the 194,091 of workers who require jobs. Naturally this surplus of workers to jobs forces them to bid and under-bid, to scramble and elbow each other to see who shall survive and who shall go down to idleness, degradation, vagabondage and suicide. All this sort of thing would naturally lower wages, the men would under-bid each other, until the mere existing point was reached—lower they could not go—for men cannot continue at work without enough to keep body and soul together, for themselves and their families. But there have been other social forces at work, and chief among these has been trade unionism. Trade unionism has not only kept wages higher for organized workers, but through its agitation and its effect on public sentiment, it has kept the standard of wages for non-union men higher also.

In this connection, we are well aware, of course, that in one sense the rate of even union wages today is scarcely above the living point if we take into consideration the prevailing increased standard of living and also the game capitalism puts up on the workers of increasing the cost of the necessities of life, still wages are considerably above the mere existing point. And we are also aware that while the workers produce, by modern methods, vastly more than they used to, they are just as poor at the end of the year as were the workers of former periods of modern history. They are obliged to spend more in order to live decently. The trade unions must be given credit for the ability of the worker to pay the higher cost of living.

It is incontrovertible that the unions oblige capitalism to pay higher rates of wages than it would otherwise have to. So it is small wonder that capitalism hates the unions.

THE PASSING OF THE S. L. P.
 From the day when Debs, Berger and a number of others gave shape to a new national political party of Socialism—a party of Social Democracy as distinguished from the bureaucratic Socialism hitherto prevalent—the doom of the S. L. P. in this country was sealed. Gradually but relentlessly ever since that year (1897) it has been approaching its grave. Its 1899 internal dissensions caused a split in the S. L. P. ranks, one faction joining with the Social Democracy and recently a harder blow still befell the old organization of hatred and suspicion, a falling out of its long-honored leaders, the very men who gave shape to its course and spirit. The retirement last week of Lucian Sanial from the party—a man for years instrumental in shaping its policy—is one of the most significant events in its career of twenty-five years. It indicates either a complete break-up or a dwindling to mere insignificance. We prefer it to be the latter.

In sending in his resignation Comrade Sanial made some observations from which we briefly quote. Thus, he said: "I viewed with intense apprehension the successive 'retirements' or open dissatisfaction of militants whose conflict with or opposition to the N. E. C. (National Executive Committee) and the editor of the People (Daniel De Leon) could not, in the case of the kangaroo, be traced to fundamental differences of principles or tactics. I do not matter myself that my resignation will have any sensible effect in checking certain fatal tendencies that I deplore, one of which is the substitution of a baroque and terror for the intelligent self-discipline which the class-conscious portion of the party displayed in the anti-kangaroo campaign, but it is the only service I may be given to render to Socialism, and I perform it reluctantly, though sorrowfully. Every bad tendency will run its course to death, however, and Socialism will survive. The men whose petty interests mean

ambitions and vile intrigues may have for a moment arrested its progress and smothered its flame. Leadership has been the curse of the party and its overthrow can only be brought about by a spontaneous movement of the portion of the party's membership that is composed of wage workers.

The impending disappearance of the S. L. P. from the field has its lesson for the Socialists of America, and the lesson is just now especially needed when immediate demands are being frowned upon in some quarters. The S. L. P. almost from the start was managed on the strictly orthodox plan. It made a sect of the movement, not a political party. Each member was watchful to see if his fellow member was true to the catechism. When a member made a public address he was careful to air all his "scientific" phrases for fear of being called up for heresy, and the audience, as a rule, wondered what he was saying, for it was "unscientific" to speak in the vernacular—it was not academic enough.

As a result S. L. P. Socialism became a caricature, the movement was constantly embroiled with heresy-hunting, the party was constantly being "purified" by the expulsion of members, and fanaticism that naturally bred bosses and sub-bosses made the thing additionally ridiculous. So far as the public went, it was no wonder Socialism was misunderstood and called "foreign to the soil."

While the S. L. P. had undisputed away in the United States, Socialism made no perceptible advance. It was only when the so-called Debs party came into existence, that a growth could be observed. Some who went to school in their Socialism to the S. L. P., tried to introduce S. L. P. methods in the new organization, but with little success. True Socialism had burst its bounds.

At the present time, significantly enough, when the S. L. P. lies mortally stricken, the Social Democratic party has up for discussion a measure born of S. L. P. inspiration—the abolition of immediate demands from the party platform. Nowhere, the world over, outside the S. L. P. has such a thing been thought of, yet it comes to us, first introduced by ex-S. L. P's and then taken up by some well-meaning but utopian-minded Socialists. It has found some favor, but the reaction is already setting in and the comrades are getting their good sense back. The heresy-hunting cry of "opportunism" even, is losing its force, and the day when there was danger that sectarianism might get its stifling clutches again on the American movement, are happily past.

The cry: "For Socialism in Our Time," is coming to have a new and inspiring meaning. Socialism will come progressively. Some of it we will surely have in our time—and the rest of it in much shorter time because of the renewed courage given the fighters by their preliminary victories.

Late—Jesse Cox Dead!
 Chicago, Sept. 11.—Jesse Cox died last night. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30.
 —Stadman.

ROTTENNESS OF YANKEE NOBILITY.
 There is consternation among the social parasites of the East, the most ultra set of all those who live on the fleecings of labor, at a savage onslaught upon their morals by Col. Waterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal. This is the way he goes at them.

"The term 'smart set' was adopted by a bad society to save itself from a more odious description. The distinguishing trait of the smart set is its moral abandon. It makes a business of defying and over-leaping conventional restraints upon its pleasures and amusements. Being titled as a rule and either rich in fact or getting money how it may, it sets itself above the law both human and divine.

"Its women are equally depraved with its men. They know all the dirt the men know. They talk freely with the men of the forbidden and the decent and the virtuous; that passing freely via a vis a vis table which was once excluded as unclean by gentlemen from the smoking room. They see the worst French plays.

"The very question of sex becomes interchangeable and sometimes it is the Sissy and always the Hussy girl who kicks out the traces and drags the set through the mire.

"The women of this 'smart set' no longer pretend to recognize virtue even as a feminine accomplishment. Innocence is a badge of delinquency, a sign of the crude and raw, a deformity, which, if tolerated at all, must carry some promise of amendment. For among these titled cynics the only thing needful is to know it all.

"In London and in Paris—at Monte Carlo in the winter, at Trouville and Aix in the summer—the 'smart set' is a thing to be feared; their only literary provender, when they read at all, the screeds of D'Annunzio and Bourget; their Mecca the roulette table and the race course; their heaven the modern yacht with its luxury and lack of the ocean tells no tales; and, as the smart set knows no law, when in extremis it can go to sea.

"The 400 in America take their cue from the smart set in Europe. Behold them at the horse show in New York. Regard them at the swell resorts after the show. Their talk—that is, what can be heard—stocks and bonds, puns and calls, horses, scandals and dogs. They the best society—Good Lord!

"Truly we have come to a beautiful pass if the simpering 'Johnnies' and the 'tough girls' that make Sherry's and Delmonico's hunt that irradiate the corridors of the Hotel Astor, the Waldorf, the Plaza, or their native land, the 'smart set' of the demimonde of the Third Empire, are to be accepted, even by inference, as the standard of civilization, the good and virtuous of the land, even though they are able to pay their way at home and abroad, must be relegated to the 'middle class' and dismissed as simple 'bourgeoisie.'

Where have you been spending your vacation this summer, Mr. Wagerworker?

NOTES BY THE WAY.
 In an article in the current issue of the Outlook, Frank Julian Warne, after saying that the present coal strike is due to the efforts of the miners to get a living wage, says the prevailing low rate of wages was brought about by the wholesale importation of poor Austria-Hungarian and Southwestern Russia cheap labor by the railroads that entered the region and planned to drive out the individual mine owners, who were paying fairly good wages.

Dr. Adolph Wagner, writing on the public debt of Prussia in the North American Review for July, brings out into relief the enormous debt of the Prussian government, which in 1887 amounted to 1,500,000,000 marks, and that the Prussian government had to pay 100,000,000 marks in interest on this debt, though this debt amounted in 1900 to 2,400,000,000 marks, not reckoning the sinking fund.

According to the statistics of the United States commission of labor there have been 22,733 strikes in the United States during the remarkable 1887 to 1900 involving 1,579 establishments and over 6,105,000 employees, and there were 100,000 lockouts in addition. And yet Socialists are criticized for dwelling on the class struggle. Perhaps they are, but 22,738 strikes and lockouts are another proof that "the interests of labor and capital are identical."—Reynolds' Newspaper, London.

ABOUT AMBITION AND INVENTIVE GENIUS.

"Would not Socialism stifle ambition, and result in the extinguishing of all inventive genius?" asks the man who has himself created many useful inventions, while some one else has profited by them. He fears that Socialism will throttle the energies of such as he.

Why should ambition or inventive genius be stifled by the guarantee of comfort and plenty which is proposed in the co-operative commonwealth? As well assume that the greatest artist who produces an Angelus while living in comfort, surrounded by conditions which inspire the best that is in a human soul, would have produced a better picture had he lived in a garret, with hunger and abject poverty for his better companions, while wife and children cried for bread. This might be true were money the only inspiration to effort. But who ever heard of an inventor, a painter, a sculptor, or a composer of music or verse, who found his or her greatest inspiration in the hope of financial reward? Did any man or woman ever perform an act of heroism or sacrifice for money alone? If they did, the writer does not know of it.

Socialism would not stifle ambition or inventive genius. On the contrary, the conditions made possible for every man would furnish the greatest incentive to ambition and genius in the world. But it might somewhat change the bent of these desires. The brains of men would not then be employed to devise schemes for feeding the people out of what they possessed, for the purpose of building up the wolves at the expense of the lambs, as now. Man's greatest inspiration would be found in creating something which would add to the welfare and happiness of his fellows.

How does the inventor fare to-day under the system of competition? There are more than 1,000 patents issued by the patent office each week in the year, yet the number of men or women who have realized a competence for themselves from their efforts can be counted on the fingers of the two hands. Elias Howe died comparatively poor. Morse ditto. Watt, Stevenson and Fulton were also poor men at the time of death. The inventor of the block signal system, in use on many railroads, died in a mad house, crazed because no corporation could be induced to try his invention, and after his death several railroads adopted it at once as the very best possible device to avoid rear end collisions on double track roads. Mergenthaler, the inventor of the typesetting machine bearing his name, died comparatively poor in Baltimore two years ago. But his machine was not accepted as a labor saver, until Robert Shuckers, a Chicago printer, invented what is known to printers as the wedge-shaped space, for automatically justifying the lines of matrices set up by the operator. A corporation is said to have made thirty millions of dollars already out of this machine. Shuckers himself is an employe in one of the departments at Washington as a clerk, at a very ordinary salary. He failed to secure recognition from the corporation making the machine, and sold his rights for a paltry thousand dollars to another concern.

Edison, than whom no man ever achieved greater success as an inventor, is a comparatively poor man.

And so it is with the inventors of the cotton gin, the power loom, the rotary pump, the compressed air drill, and many other of the most useful products of the brain of man. Under Socialism the inventor would himself reap the full reward of his effort, and be given a place as his invention was of value to society.

Do you not think there would be in such a system sufficient incentive to stimulate every man or woman to their best efforts?

Washington, D. C.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.
 Some of us think with the Kansas minister who recently told his flock that "Socialism prepares the world for Christianity." But we must always protest against the confusion of Socialism with Christianity, or any other form of religion or irreligion. Socialism is an economic science. The Socialist movement is a political and economic movement necessary by the evolution in industry.—Ex.

From his roost in Wall street that old capitalist buzzard, Russell Sage, emits a hoarse croak of alarm over the future of the financial outlook. In the grasp of the talons of his big brother vulgar, Pierpont Morgan. He objects to the plans of this more modern bird of prey and dismally prophesies a "financial ruin" the like of which this country has never seen—or any other—through the American people revolting against the enormous industrial combinations of today. What is this old miser's forecast based upon?

The anarchy to production which has heretofore existed, and which has enabled him to accumulate a fortune of \$80,000,000, is to be abolished. Therefore he croaks against the establishment of order in production—against the ultimate and inevitable co-operation inherent in developed capitalism, which in no asserting itself—Chicago Socialist.

Abraham Lincoln once said: "He who controls the things I most have to live, controls my life." If that is true, a few comparatively, hold the life of humanity in their hands.—Brewer's Zeitung.

When the honorable Gen. "Hell" Roaring Jake Smith issued his infamous order to the Philippines to "make Samar a wilderness" and to spare no males over 10 years of age, he thought that the order had been reached, but that there might possibly have been some excuse in the ironclad conditions surrounding a soldier whose orders were to be obeyed. He thought that he should be said, however, of the "shoot-to-kill" order of Brig.-Gen. J. P. S. Goble of Pennsylvania. "I mean this order to include every man, woman and child, and I mean it is not exempt," he explained. And these people are not "innocents," not in rebellion against the authority of the United States, but they are the children of the spirit of just indignation at the exhibition of military force on behalf of the anthracite coal monopoly in the effort to break down the resistance of the workers to unjust conditions.—The Exponent.

United political action by the labor unions is about all that the men who are making the money by the sweat of their brows and whose associates are putting up, need to win out. And yet such action would be regarded as high treason to the cause by the so-called "labor leaders."—Toledo Evening News.

Socialist History and Portrait Gallery.
 The Socialist movement in America has a history of its own importance and value. It has not yet been exhaustively written, but a little book of 133 pages by Frederic Heath, entitled "Social Democracy Red Book; A Brief History of Socialism in America," should be read by every Socialist and have a place in the library of every student of socialism and everyone in the least interested in the great social, industrial and economic questions of this day.

This little book contains portraits of Albert Brisbane, the first American agitator, Robert Owens, Robert W. Wood, and other pioneers, also portraits of leading workers in the movement, together with their biographies.

The book also contains Karl Marx's letter on the single tax, election statistics, controversies and other features of historical interest. It is packed with data and invaluable for reference. It can be had in cloth or paper binding, the former for 50c, the latter for 15c. Orders should be addressed to Standard Publishing Company, Socialist publishers, Terre Haute, Ind.

Five copies of the Herald every week for 3 months to one address, 50 cents. Handy for distribution to be followed by solicitation for subscription.

Order five min. cards. Only two dollars.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.
 In the matter of the estate of the Late Will of Anna Bandek, deceased.
 On reading and filing the petition of William Court, for and in behalf of Clarence Bandek-Stelher, a minor, representing, among other things, that said minor has died and that the said minor is a child of said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and assigning the residue of the said estate according to law.
 It is ordered that said application be heard before this court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the court house, in the city of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of October, 1902, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.
 And it is further ordered that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks in the Social Democratic Herald, a newspaper printed in said city, prior to said hearing.
 Dated, 6th day of September, 1902.
 By the court, CASIMIR GONSKI, Register of Probate.
 RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

THE HERALD FORUM.

Maintaining a Clean House.
 Milwaukee, Sept. 5.—Editor Herald: In the city of Milwaukee the activity of the wage worker in the political field has some time since taken on a definite form, and as they realize that the class struggle must be extended to political action. They have begun fairly well to understand that the strike, the boycott and the union label cannot solve the question of capital and labor, but that another weapon, the ballot, the mighty weapon of labor, must be added to their defense against the capitalist class. Let them the wage workers be "injuried" out of every vestige of right. This realization on the part of labor, of the value of the ballot in the class struggle, has not come about in a dream; on the contrary, it has required the wakefulness of every progressive union man among organized labor, and especially in the Federated Trades Council, to conquer the policy of individualism for private political graft, that formerly prevailed. For years the Socialist trade unionist has everlastingly, and with a tenacity almost to be wondered at, fought the graft and, finally beaten him off the ground—and, my we hope, forever! The Socialist union man when he went into the council observed that some of the delegates were always looking for some sort of endorsement in or near campaign times to justify some service for one or the other capitalistic candidates, or to be landed in some office in the capitalist camp. What seemed to the Socialist union man worse than all was that the grafters, as a rule, were a fearful howler outside of political campaigns against any and all capitalists.

But when, along came a political campaign the curbing and swearing at the capitalists ceased, another sort of game had to be performed (that of lining up votes for the capitalist parties). Here we find the grafter in perfect harmony with everybody in the community, except the politicians who do not have the price, and the rank and file actually agreed to it. But they never realized that they were doing the settling for all of it, until the Socialist Union man protested and finally called a halt to the grafters work of the grafters and drove them into their corner. Thus driven out, the grafters are today skinning those that have as yet not come to their senses. Above all, the Socialist showed, and persistently argued that the ballot was given to the people to be used for a common good, but since society had by reason of the capitalist system developed into classes, the ballot must be used by the wage workers for the benefit of the salvation of their own class. The wage worker, like all other human beings, is selfish, and when it began to dawn upon his mind that he was being used by the grafter to the detriment of his own interest, he hastily bid farewell to him and welcomed the Socialist idea of hope and new life. Henceforth, perhaps, not at once, but gradually he will drift away from the interests of the capitalist, to the interests of his own class on election day. Let us hope that the trade union Socialist will continuously carry on his good mission, and constantly gain in number.

Money Power Fighting Labor Power.
 Palmer, Mass., Aug. 25.—Dear Herald: Wise men make a business of guessing at what they don't know by a series of experimentation. Let us take a whack at that kind of a trick and hope that union labor leaders will tumble to the racket. How to get rich is our chief aim in life, so if you fortune tellers will tell us how the har we will tell you to a big drink. If the ballot would do the whole business bow lovely 'twould be, but that is only a little sugar plum picked with lots of gall and wormwood. We mustn't forget our sugar tho' on election day. This is preliminary beating around the bush, in a few more sentences we will tell you the truth in the words of the United States President and also the collapse of steel trust manager we arrive at the point in mind exactly. Tons of ink have been poured out praising our virtuous Presidents, from Washington to Roosevelt's time. What a virtuous salary is yours! You are a virtuous man, you are wage-slave, racking your bloody muscles with long hours of toil for a measly pittance.

STATE OF WISCONSIN. MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Circuit Court.
 In the matter of the estate of the Late Will of Anna Bandek, deceased.
 The State of Wisconsin to the Said Defendant:
 You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

CUMMINGS & HAYES,
 P. O. Address, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin (Pabst Building).
 The complaint in the above entitled action is on file in the office of clerk of the circuit court.

Milwaukee Branch Meetings.
FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock in the evening at 662 Market street. Chris. Westphal, secretary.
SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY Friday at 8 o'clock in the evening at 708 Thirteenth street. Frits Koll, secretary.
THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS ON the second, fourth and sixth of each month at Grosz's hall, 524 East Water street. E. H. Rooney, secretary.
EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Friday at 8 o'clock in the evening at 873 First avenue. Geo. Leanon, secretary.

NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in the Germania hall, corner Fourth and Walnut streets. Henry Braun, 2021 Glessa street, secretary.
TENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ON the first and third Friday of the month at Bahu Frei Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Charles Welley, secretary.
ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (FORMERLY No 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every third Friday in the month.
THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS first and third Thursday at 807 Kinlock avenue. Geo. Leanon, secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clark street. Mants Olson, 1019 Fourth street, secretary.
FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Tuesday in August at Bresler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. A. Zaiser, secretary.
SIXTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meisner's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Villet streets. Louis Baier, secretary, 553 Twenty-ninth street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS every first and third Thursday of the month in the Germania hall, corner Fourth and Walnut streets. Henry Braun, 2021 Glessa street, secretary.
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